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# LABOR CLARION

LEADING ARTICLES—May 31, 1918.

TRIPLE ALLIANCE PROGRAM.  
PAYMENT OF WAGES LAW UPHELD.  
PACIFIC CO-OPERATIVE LEAGUE.  
THE TELEGRAPH COMPANIES.  
A LESSON TO BE LEARNED.

SPECIAL JOURNAL  
CALIFORNIA

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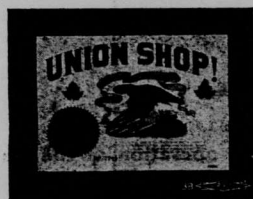
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NEAR FIFTH SAN FRANCISCO

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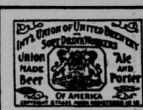
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Phone Market 492

Ask for the Union Shop  
Card in all barbershops  
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**INT'L UNION OF  
UNITED BREWERY AND  
SOFT DRINK WORKERS  
OF AMERICA**

Ask for this Label  
on Beer

Asks you to write and speak to your



Ask for this Label  
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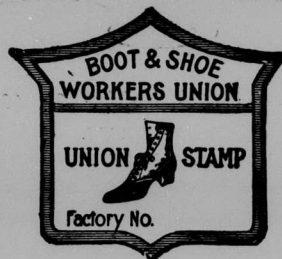
**STATE ASSEMBLYMEN AND STATE SENATORS  
TO  
WORK AND VOTE**  
Against the Ratification of the National Prohibition Amendment  
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Named shoes are frequently made in  
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### DO NOT BUY ANY SHOE

No matter what its name, unless it  
bears a plain and readable impression  
of

**This UNION STAMP**



All shoes without the UNION STAMP  
are always Non-Union.

Do not accept any excuse for Absence  
of the UNION STAMP.

**BOOT & SHOE WORKERS' UNION**  
246 Summer Street, Boston, Mass.

John F. Tobin, Chas. L. Baine,  
Pres. Sec.-Treas.

## DON'T PATRONIZE THE PRODUCTS OF THE NATIONAL BISCUIT COMPANY

THEY ARE UNFAIR TO ORGANIZED  
LABOR

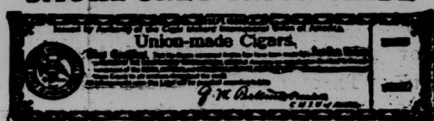
BUT—Be sure to purchase the products of  
the following firms who are employing men  
and women affiliated with the Organized  
Trade Union Movement:

The Independent Cracker Co.  
The American Biscuit Co.  
The Standard Biscuit Co.  
The Mutual Biscuit Co.  
The California Biscuit Co.

By purchasing the products of these firms  
you are protecting UNION LABOR and  
HOME INDUSTRY.

By CRACKER BAKERS, LOCAL No. 125  
Cracker Packers, Auxiliary to Local No. 125.

### SMOKE ONLY UNION-MADE



**BLUE LABEL CIGARS**

### PLEASE PATRONIZE ONLY RESTAURANTS



SEE that the BAR-  
TENDER who waits  
on you wears one of  
these Buttons for the  
Current Month.

## Demand the Union Label



On Your Printing, Bookbinding  
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If a firm cannot place the Label of the  
Allied Printing Trades Council on your  
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UNDERWOOD BUILDING

525 Market Street SAN FRANCISCO



## TRIPLE ALLIANCE PROGRAM.

The Triple Alliance growing out of last convention of the California State Federation of Labor and which embraces Organized Labor, the California division of the Farmers' Educational and Co-operative Union of America, and the Pacific Co-operative League, Inc., of California, last Saturday through a conference agreed upon the following joint program:

Firmly convinced that victory in the war for world democracy is of prime importance, we pledge all our resources and energies to that end. As a means to insure victory for our valiant fighting forces abroad and at the same time perpetuate the march of progress within our own beloved California, we submit the following as our economic and political platform for 1918:

1. **Tax On Idle Land.**—The production of food being of utmost importance, we demand legislation to force idle land into use by means of a graduated supertax on all uncultivated arable land.

2. **Public Ownership.**—Believing firmly in the equality of opportunity, we favor the public ownership of public utilities, including terminal warehouses and packing plants; we also demand permanent Federal retention of the railroads.

3. **Co-operative Movement.**—Accepting voluntary co-operation as the most practical method for the equitable distribution of food and other necessities of life we urge upon the State government to take up the question of the co-operative movement in connection with its activities relative to the high cost of living, with a view to utilizing the existing co-operative organizations for immediate purposes and encouraging the creation of additional co-operative organizations where they are needed and conditions are suitable.

4. **Absent Voters' Law.**—No citizen should be disfranchised in elections by reason of absence from his or her residence. We therefore favor the adoption of Assembly Constitutional Amendment No. 1, as a necessary step to enable the Legislature to adopt an absent voters' act under proper safeguards and reasonable restrictions.

5. **Farmer and Labor Representation.**—Farmer and labor representation upon all State boards and commissions is desirable in times of peace, but becomes imperative during war. We therefore demand immediate representation upon price-regulating bodies. We also insist upon adequate labor and farmer representation on the Board of Regents of the State University, which, being maintained and supported by all the people, should be at the service of every section of society.

6. **Anti-Injunction Law.**—The issuance of injunctions in labor disputes is not based upon law, but is a species of judicial legislation—that is, judicial usurpation—in the interest of the money power and against the working class innocent of any unlawful or criminal act. Injunctions as issued against workmen are never used or issued against any other citizen of our country. We therefore demand the enactment of a law prohibiting the issuance of such injunctions.

7. **Health Insurance.**—Recognizing that health insurance is the logical corollary of industrial accident insurance we favor the adoption of Senate Constitutional Amendment No. 26, which will authorize the Legislature to enact suitable health insurance laws.

8. **County Experiment Stations.**—We favor an enabling act and an appropriation for the establishment of county fruit, and agricultural stations;

the expense of such stations to be shared by the counties in which they are established.

9. **Free Public Employment Bureaus.**—Highly appreciating the value of the present State and Federal employment bureaus, we favor their extension throughout the State and demand that a much higher tax be placed upon private employment agencies operated for profit.

10. **Development of Irrigation Systems.**—We favor the federation of all irrigation systems under State auspices in order to promote their development and, where necessary, to arrange facilities for joint operation and to permit the manufacture and sale of electric power.

11. **Constitutional Sanction for Safety Laws.**—Present constitutional sanction for existing laws dealing with workmen's compensation, insurance and safety is deemed inadequate. We therefore favor the adoption of Senate Constitutional Amendment No. 30 as vitally necessary to establish this important work upon a firm basis.

12. **Preparation for Peace.**—In view of the new and serious industrial and social problems created by the war, which will have to be faced with the coming of peace, we favor the appointment by the State of a representative reconstruction committee to devise plans for the orderly readjustment of our State in the difficult period of demobilization.

## ABOLISH TWO-TERM CLAUSE.

Cooks' Union No. 44, one of the few local unions which have a clause in their constitution prohibiting a salaried officer from serving more than two consecutive terms, at its last regular meeting by unanimous vote repealed this provision of the constitution. Each term being only for six months, influenced the membership to abolish this limitation upon an officer's eligibility and serviceability to the union. The following nominations for office were made for the election to be held Thursday, June 27th, to-wit:

President, Emil G. Buehrer; vice-president, Joseph Depool, recording secretary, Chas. F. T. Knapp, Joseph P. Bader; secretary-treasurer, Alfred E. Steimer; business agent, Anton Balslow; outside guard, Michael P. Burke; trustees (three to be elected), Jos. P. Bader, Wm. Barnes, Ernest Parminter, Jos. Depool; executive committee, C. C. Haugaard, Fred C. Smith, Nick Devovich, Jack Schwanecke, Fred J. Dawe; delegates to Local Joint Executive Board, Emil G. Buehrer, Alfred E. Steimer, Arthur H. Dodge, C. C. Haugaard, Ernest Parminter; delegates to San Francisco Labor Council, Emil G. Buehrer, Jos. Depool, Alfred E. Steimer, Frank Molleda, Anton Balslow; delegates to Label Section, Emil G. Buehrer, Albert McGowan.

## STEEL WORKERS PROSPER.

At the convention of the Amalgamated Association of Iron, Steel and Tin Workers, President Williams reported that:

"The past year will go down in the annals of our organization as one in which remarkable progress was made numerically, and will also chronicle it as being a period when the wage rate of those engaged in the trades and avocations coming under the jurisdiction of the amalgamated association reached the highest point in the history of the industries affected."

The convention appropriated \$1000 to contest an injunction issued against striking steel workers at Los Angeles, Cal., by Judge Finlayson. Trade unionists of that city have made common cause against this writ which would deny unionists the right to even speak to a strikebreaker or to hold meetings to discuss the strike.

## PAYMENT OF WAGES LAW UPHELD.

The Third District Court of Appeals, sitting at Sacramento, has upheld the constitutionality of the amendment to the time of payment of wages law which was adopted in 1915 and which reads as follows: "In the event that an employer shall fail to pay, without abatement or reduction, within five days after the same shall become due under the provisions of section one of this act (providing that wages shall become due immediately upon discharge, and five days after an employee voluntarily leaves an employment), any wages of any employee who is discharged or who resigns or quits as in said section one provided, then as a penalty for such non-payment the wages of such servant or employee shall continue from the date thereof at the same rate until paid; or until an action therefor shall have been commenced; provided, that in no case shall such wages continue for more than thirty days," etc.

The decision was rendered on the appeal of one William Mushrush from a decision of the Superior Court of Butte County ordering him to pay Oscar Moore, a miner, wages aggregating \$1010.55 and penalties totaling \$1155.15. Moore sued to collect a number of assigned claims as well as his own.

It is to be noted that the penalty is entirely civil in nature, prescribing a rule for estimating the damages to the employee in case of failure of the employer to pay the employee within five days after the discharge or quitting. The original law, enacted in 1911, made the violation a criminal offense punishable as a misdemeanor. This penalty was declared unconstitutional by the Supreme Court which expressed the opinion that it violated the provision of the constitution prohibiting imprisonment for debt.

## WAR LABOR BOARD'S RULES.

The National War Labor Board has perfected rules for taking up industrial disputes.

The board invites the co-operation of the trade union movement by its announcement that:

"The National Board may appoint permanent local committees in any city or district to act in cases therein arising. In the selection of such local committees, recommendations will be received by the National Board from associations of employers and from the central labor body of the city or district and other properly interested groups."

Summed up, the rules provide:

Two members of the board—one an employer and one an employee—to act for the board in local controversies. This sub-committee is to be known as a "section."

Appointment of local permanent committees.

The full board shall act only where its "section" or the local committee fail to adjust a difficulty. Then the full board will sit as a board of arbitration, decide the controversy and make an award.

The board will hear appeals in the following cases:

Where the principles established by President Wilson, in his proclamation of April 8th, have been violated.

Where an award has not been put into effect or where employees have refused to accept such award.

To determine questions of jurisdiction as between government boards.



**WORKERS VEXED BY RESTRICTIONS.**

The report of the Commission on Industrial Unrest appointed last summer by Lloyd George, and whose timely recommendations have done so much to improve a situation that was rapidly becoming worse, is republished in Bulletin No. 237 of the United States Bureau of Labor.

The commission's findings as to the causes of the industrial unrest with which it concerned itself should obtain the thoughtful attention of those who in this country are, in varying degree, charged with the duty of keeping in a good temper the human element in industry. The report gives small comfort to those doctrinaires who would make the industrial masses more efficient by vexing them. We cull from the report a few running quotations:

"While we consider that the liquor restrictions are a cause of unrest and are disliked as an interference with liberty by all classes, we consider that they contribute to unrest rather than cause it. As an employer sensibly observed to us: 'I should not call the liquor restrictions a cause of unrest, but I should unhesitatingly say they are a source of considerable loss of social temper.' This we think was wisely said, and the matter should be sensibly dealt with, not from the high ideals of temperance reformers, whose schemes of betterment must be kept in their proper place until after the war, but from the human point of view of keeping the man who has to do war work in a good temper, which will enable him to make necessary sacrifices in a contented spirit.

"When you want them to give the nation their best work, it is an utterly stupid thing to deny to them a small luxury which throughout their lives they have been used to receive. There would be much more sense in depriving England of tobacco, but it would not help to win the war.

"The way the matter has been put before us by sensible men and women who are not faddists—and it is only fair to say that the teetotalers who have spoken to us on the subject recognize, like sensible men, that this is not the time to seek to enforce their political mission—is that a reasonable amount of beer for workers who are used to it and want it should be given to them. . . . Again, in Liverpool and other places it is found impossible to keep men on urgent work overtime at nights past 9 o'clock, because they desire to quench a natural human thirst in the way they are accustomed to do. Societies of Buffaloes and Odd Fellows and similar institutions, who are used to meet after their day's work and take their ease at their inn and settle business over a social glass, can no longer do so. The problem is a human problem, and must be dealt with at the moment not from any ideal standpoint, but by recognizing that you can not get the best work out of a human being by unnecessary interference with the course of life to which he has been accustomed. . . .

"There is general recognition that the restriction of the sale of beer and the increase in the price of it has produced hardship, ill feeling and irritation among the large industrial population accustomed to take beer at their principal meals. Even a teetotaler objected on behalf of his union to the bad effect the restrictions had on men against whom no reflection of intemperance could be suggested.

"In trades where heavy labor and heat rapidly exhaust the moisture of the body the withholding of beer results not only in a sense of hardship, but also in bad effects upon the health.

"The commission were frankly amazed at the strength of the objections to the liquor restrictions. These came not only from the men in the habit of drinking beer, but from those who were life-long teetotalers and yet recognized the need of beer to those working in certain occupations. The question is threefold—one of (selling) hours, price, and scarcity. Of these the last is by far the most galling. . . . We hold no brief either for or against beer drinking, but we are

convinced that it is a question which men must settle for themselves, and that it must be recognized that beer is more than a drink. . . . We recommend to the Government that the supply should be largely increased."

**NEW APPEAL IN MOONEY CASE.**

Formal notice of an appeal from the Court's decision sustaining the demurrer of the District Attorney to the petition for a writ of coram nobis in behalf of Tom Mooney, was served last Saturday when attorneys for the defendant applied to Superior Judge Franklin A. Griffin to have the record of the proceedings sent to the Supreme Court. The application sets forth the general grounds for the appeal, stating that the court erred in holding that it had no jurisdiction over the motion to set aside the verdict on account of fraud in securing the conviction; also, that it erred in holding that the fraud was intrinsic and not extrinsic to the record and in holding that the fraud did not deprive Mooney of a fair and impartial trial.

Thomas J. Mooney was last Tuesday resented by Superior Judge Franklin A. Griffin, who directed that Mooney be turned over to the warden of San Quentin within ten days for execution not earlier than sixty and not later than ninety days from the date of the judgment. A stay of execution, however, was granted at chambers on Wednesday, when Judge Griffin agreed not to sign the death warrant until the State Supreme Court had acted on a petition for a writ of probable cause to be asked for by the defense.

If the Supreme Court grants the writ of probable cause, an appeal will at once be perfected from the decision of Judge Griffin refusing to vacate the conviction of Mooney on the charges of malfeasance made by the defense against the District Attorney and members of the police department.

From his cell in the county jail Mooney has telegraphed to President Gompers, of the American Federation of Labor, informing him of the resentment to death and asking him to again urge President Wilson "to use all powers at his command to the end that the authorities in California comply with the recommendation made by his mediation commission." Part of the telegram reads: "I am mindful that in this hour of the world's titanic struggle a life is a mere bubble on the vast ocean, but nevertheless I feel that a great fundamental right of democracy, namely, the right of every citizen to a fair and impartial trial with honest evidence, is at stake, and this principle is of immeasurably more value than my life."

**LIVING WAGE DEFENDED.**

A writer in the New York "World" quotes Frank P. Walsh, of the National War Labor Board, as follows:

"Because labor demands a sufficient income to keep itself in good working condition we often hear it criticised for lack of patriotism. It would be the stupidest sort of patriotism that would demand anything less. Dead workers are of no use to the Nation now. Live ones are. And the more alive they are the more use they are to Uncle Sam. The highest efficiency can come only from decent living conditions for themselves and families and a living wage which will insure them a subsistence in reasonable health and comfort.

"That is why the National War Labor Board has discarded the old formulas of arbitration, which consisted mainly of splitting the difference between the lowest terms each side to the controversy would accept. We are approaching the question from an altogether different angle.

"We are looking at labor not as a commodity, but as the flesh and blood of America."

**LACHMAN BROS.**  
Mission at 16<sup>th</sup>  
**GIVE TIME ON FURNITURE**

This is a workingman's store—selling Furniture that will stand hard wear—at the Lowest Prices—on most liberal Credit terms.

**We Allow \$5.00**

for old stoves in exchange for New Union-Made Buck Stoves.

**ZOBEL'S**

The World's Largest  
Millinery Store

6 Floors

23 Grant Avenue near Market

W. D. Fennimore J. W. Davis A. R. Fennimore

**California Optical Co.**  
Makers of Good Glasses

Prices Always Reasonable  
Satisfaction Guaranteed

2508 Mission Street - - - San Francisco  
181 Post Street - - - Oakland  
1221 Broadway - - -  
We Give Mission Street Merchants Coupons

**S. N. WOOD & CO.**  
MARKET & FOURTH STS., SAN FRANCISCO

Union Made Clothes  
for Union Men

Safest and Most Satisfactory Place to Trade

**CAN'T BUST 'EM**  
OVERALLS & PANTS  
UNION MADE  
**ARGONAUT SHIRTS**

**Herman's Hats**

UNION MADE

2396 Mission St. at Twentieth



**WAR SAVINGS DAY.**

June 28 has been set aside by the Government as National War-Savings Day.

The Treasury Department has decided that the time has come for everyone to enter into a definite partnership with Uncle Sam in financing the war.

A campaign will be begun at once in California and in every other State in the Union to bring every man, woman and child in the nation into the War-Savings army. This will be called the "War-Savings Pledge Campaign" and will be devoted to getting everyone to pledge himself or herself to stricter economy and to definite, regular investments in War-Savings and Thrift Stamps.

The campaign, which will culminate War-Savings Day, has been started by Secretary of the Treasury McAdoo, who has authorized the following statement:

"It is essential that the American people economize and save in order to make available to their Government the money indispensably needed for the war and to release supplies and labor required for the production of things necessary for our own military forces and for the military forces of the nations associated with us. One of the best methods of bringing about this result is for everyone to pledge himself to economize and save and to purchase, at definite periods, a specific amount of War-Savings Stamps, thus giving concrete evidence of his support of the practice of War-Savings.

"To achieve this object, there will be conducted, under the direction of the Treasury Department, a campaign for pledges, culminating on June 28th, when loyal Americans throughout the country will be asked to commit themselves to this program.

"The progress of the war demands constant and increasing sacrifices. We are sending our young manhood to represent us on foreign battlefields, where they are called upon to sacrifice not only their personal comfort and material interests but their lives as well. It is appropriate, therefore, for the American people who are privileged to remain in safety and comfort at home to consider their sacred obligation to support our gallant men and to pledge themselves earnestly to save and economize in order that our soldiers and sailors may have the food and clothing and the arms and ammunition without which they cannot fight.

"To the end that this intensive campaign may be most effective. I earnestly bespeak the co-operation of all the organizations and institutions of the nation which, through their influence and active support, can further this work. It is desirable that the attention of the entire people be centered on their obligation to pledge the Government this kind of support for the winning of the war, and with this object in view, that June 28th, 1918, be observed as a National War-Savings Day.

"With adequate preparation for a National War-Savings Day on June 28th, I am sure that the American people will be glad to participate and to pledge themselves to become war savers, thereby giving concrete evidence of their devotion to their country's welfare and of their inflexible purpose to fight until a triumphant victory for liberty is secured."

**MUNICIPAL FIREMEN ISSUE PAPER.**

The first issue of the "Fire Fighter," official organ of the California State Federation of Municipal Firemen, is just off the press. It contains the constitution of the organization, the proceedings of organization meetings and defines as its aims the encouragement of education along technical lines, the discussion of improved methods in fighting and preventing fires and a close organization which would enable California firemen to present a united front on legislative measures.

**UNITED RAILROADS REPORTS LOSS.**

The annual report of the United Railroads of San Francisco, for the year 1917, just submitted to the State Railroad Commission, shows that the year of the big strike was the most disastrous in the company's history, with a loss to the company for the year of \$1,566,654.65. While the expenses of the strike, which occurred in August and September, including pay of detectives and strike-breakers, are not separately listed, these expenditures are reflected in the figures covering "conductors and motormen," "conducting transportation," and "miscellaneous general expenses."

The report showed both a large falling off in revenue and a large increase in expenses. The operating revenue for the year was \$6,355,531.65, or \$965,398.78 less than the previous year. The operating expenses were \$5,504,575.11, or \$788,412.21 more than the previous year. The net revenue from railroad operations was \$760,955.54, or a decrease of \$1,753,810.99 from the previous year. After allowances for interest, taxes and other charges the loss to the company for the year is reduced to \$1,566,654.65.

To conductors and motormen the company paid \$1,970,008.97, or \$307,484.17 more than last year. The item of conducting transportation was \$2,451,755.09. This is an increase of \$436,718.12 over the previous year.

**BLACKSMITHS AND HELPERS.**

Blacksmiths and Helpers' Union No. 168, at its last regular meeting donated the following sums of money: \$150 to the American Red Cross, \$15 to the Union Label Tobacco Fund for Soldiers and Sailors, and \$5 to the American Alliance for Labor and Democracy. The last mentioned organization explained in a circular letter from its headquarters, 51 Chambers Street, New York City, that it is carrying on a wide organization campaign but that it charges no dues, and therefore derives no income except from voluntary contributions. A veteran blacksmith and honorary member of the union, Samuel Rothery, died during the week and was accompanied to his grave by a number of his sorrowing fellow craftsmen.

VISIT THE  
**English Cottage**

Just Completed on Our  
Second Floor

**FOUR ROOMS OF FURNITURE**

**\$150**

Good Sterling Furniture—Furniture that will look well, wear well and give years of service.

**PAY \$2 A WEEK**



**Union Hats**

**THAT'S ALL**

**"You Know Me"**

*Your Hatter*  
**Fred Ammann**  
72 MARKET ST.  
SAN FRANCISCO.

**Square Deal**  
**Godeau Funeral Service**

A San Francisco firm using California materials and employing San Franciscans—a friend to the laboring man when he needs a friend. Independent of the Trust.

**SAVES YOU ONE-HALF TRUST PRICES**

**Julius S. Godeau**

Undertaker and Embalmer

41 VAN NESS AVE. PHONE MARKET 711

**UNION MEN**



**KELLEHER & BROWNE**

THE IRISH TAILORS

is the **FIRST FIRM AGAIN** to sign the new scale of wages presented by the Tailors' Union, Local No. 2, April 1, 1918.

**Always First**

**First Tailors** granted the union label in this city.  
**First Tailors** to adopt the Eight-Hour Day.  
**First Tailors** to put in their own work shop.  
**First Tailors** to inaugurate the weekly wage.  
**First Tailors** to sign all increases in wage scales.

**Union Men**

You don't pay us any more than you do the non-union tailor.  
Our prices are always as **LOW** as **GOOD** tailoring will permit.

**KELLEHER & BROWNE**

THE IRISH TAILORS

716 MARKET AT THIRD AND KEARNY

Open Saturday Evenings



**PACIFIC CO-OPERATIVE LEAGUE.**

The San Francisco Labor Council has authorized its Law and Legislative Committee to send fraternal delegates to attend conferences of the Pacific Co-operative League and other bodies having for their object to consider and promote practical plans for co-operation between producers and consumers. This action of the Council is in conformity with the program for economic co-operation adopted by the Convention of the American Federation of Labor, held at Buffalo last year. In a progressive report of the committee submitted to the Labor Council, the following information is given with respect to the Pacific Co-operative League.

This organization is incorporated under the co-operative laws of the State of California and is organizing local co-operative societies or stores, which are chartered, supervised and assisted in doing business by the League. A local branch may be formed by organizing a group of consumers who each pay an entrance fee of \$10 and contribute a stipulated amount not exceeding \$100 which serves as the capital required for starting the co-operative business or store. The goods are bought from the wholesale house of the League which is located in San Francisco. In this connection it is interesting to note that the right to buy and sell at wholesale is considered in the business and commercial world equivalent to possessing a franchise and has a distinct money value, the same as a franchise to run a street car line or having a seat in the stock exchange. This right was acquired after the earthquake and fire in 1906, and it is a great asset of the organization

without which the objects of the league would be almost impossible of achievement.

Interest at 5 per cent per annum is paid on the capital invested by each consumer, and this interest charge is treated as an operating expense of the business. Each day's sales and expenditures are reported to headquarters, and thus a careful check is kept upon the business of each store so as to keep it solvent and free from unnecessary waste.

The stores do business with the general public, but only the customers who are members of the society share in the profits. Such members are at the end of each year given a cash rebate on the total amount of each one's purchases during the year, on which tab is kept. This cash dividend constitutes the great benefit derived from membership and is the pro rata earned by the business after deducting all operating expenses. The principle involved is that co-operation returns to the consumer the profits made on his own trade or purchases. Thus it often happens that in one year the dividend returned exceeds the total capital investment and membership fees paid into the organization.

The Pacific Co-operative League is one of the three parties composing the so-called Triple Alliance, the legislative-political-economic movement inaugurated recently by the California State Federation of Labor. Plans for extending the activities of the League are in course of preparation.

The mistress of the household represents the "purchasing power." She cannot go on strike, but she can obviate the necessity of striking by demanding the union label.

**WIN PRESIDENT'S COMMENDATION.**

President Wilson last Tuesday telegraphed the Portland (Oregon) Metal Trades Council, commending workers there on their willingness to sacrifice their half-holiday to boost war production. The telegram read: "May I not say how sincerely I admire and applaud the patriotic action taken by the Metal Trades Council of Portland with regard to half-holidays. It sets up a high and admirable standard of patriotism."

## The German Savings and Loan Society

(An American Corporation chartered by the State of California in 1868.)

Savings Commercial

526 CALIFORNIA ST., SAN FRANCISCO

Member of the Associated Savings Banks of San Francisco

MISSION BRANCH—S. E. Corner Mission and Twenty-first Streets.

PARK-PRESIDIO DISTRICT BRANCH, formerly Richmond District Branch—S. W. Corner Clement Street and Seventh Ave.

HAIGHT STREET BRANCH—S. W. Corner Haight and Belvedere Streets.

DECEMBER 31, 1917.

Assets . . . . .	\$63,314,948.04
Deposits . . . . .	60,079,197.54
Reserve and Contingent Funds . . . . .	2,235,750.50
Employees' Pension Fund . . . . .	272,914.25
Number of Depositors . . . . .	63,907

# It Will Pay You To Give Us Your Business—

This Label on  
Every Garment



## Eagleson & Co.

1118 Market Street  
SAN FRANCISCO

Also at Los Angeles and Sacramento

### Union-Made Shirts and Underwear

Collars, Socks, Garters, Suspenders,

Neckwear, Belts, Jewelry,

Suitcases and Bags

**ASK FOR THE CLERK'S UNION CARD EVERYWHERE**



**THE TELEGRAPH COMPANIES.**

Three million wage workers in the United States are today directly denied by their corporate employers the right to organize.

President Wilson, by his proclamation of April 8th, establishing the National War Labor Board, has made the set of principles adopted by the members of that board the common law for settlement of all labor disputes during the war. And the first of those principles is: "The right of workers to organize in trade unions and bargain collectively through chosen representatives is recognized and affirmed. This right shall not be denied, abridged or interfered with by the employers in any manner whatsoever."

That proclamation by President Wilson has the effect of an industrial emancipation proclamation for 3,000,000 men and women who have been subjected to what Mr. Wilson has called "economic serfdom."

Unlike the Emancipation Proclamation issued by Abraham Lincoln, this order to the anti-union employers of the United States will not be enforced by armies and navies. It will be enforced in accordance with the Anglo-Saxon tradition—through judicial process, after full hearing in each case, and with due consideration of every private and public interest involved. But it will be enforced. The machinery for its enforcement was organized by the National War Labor Board. The first great test of the refusal of an anti-union employer to recognize the emancipation will come to a climax within a very few days.

The Western Union Telegraph Company, which has definitely refused to obey the order of the National War Labor Board that it comes to dismiss employees who joined the Commercial Telegraphers' Union, is now on the grill. Messrs. Taft and Walsh are trying to get Newcomb Carleton, president of the company, to see that unless he backs down the Government will be forced to declare his concern an industrial outlaw, and to take over its properties in order to make sure that their operation shall continue without interruption during the war.

That is the final choice for these anti-union corporations in each case. They can let the unions come in and organize their plants, with the prospect of an increasing degree of control of the industry by the workers, or they can see the Government take charge of the industry.

Before the Western Union case is settled, it is probable that the Wall Street financiers and lawyers who make up its board of directors will be called to tell where they stand. Among the directors are Vincent Astor, Wm. K. Vanderbilt, Jr., Percy A. Rockefeller and Chauncey Depew.

"Our case has been kept as clean as a whistle," said S. J. Konenkamp, international president of the Commercial Telegraphers, who represents the men before the War Labor Board. "We ask simply that the first principle set forth by the employers' and employees' spokesmen in the board, and indorsed by President Wilson, be enforced. We ask for the right to belong to a union. On that point the company must either accept trade unionism or public ownership."

All efforts to mediate the differences between the telegraph companies and their employees have so far failed, according to advices received by G. E. Secour, president of the local District Council of the telegraphers' organization, Wednesday morning.

President Newcomb Carleton of the Western Union Telegraph Company, who had been requested to appear before the National War Labor Board Monday, at Chicago, failed to appear, and the board adjourned after a two-day session to reconvene at New York Saturday, June 1st.

Joint Chairman Frank P. Walsh issued a brief statement in which he said that efforts at mediation had so far failed and that he and his co-

mediator, William Howard Taft, would join in making a report, with recommendations, to the full board at New York, Saturday.

It is reliably stated that this report will conform with the principles and policies of the War Labor Board as confirmed by Presidential proclamation and that the recommendations submitted will carry without a dissenting voice.

Locally the situation remains unchanged. No further dismissals have been made by either telegraph company and the membership of the Telegraphers' Union is making no effort to force an issue, preferring to permit the aggressive to remain with the employers.

The Western Union has not retreated from its original position, however, and continues to dismiss workers at other coast points as soon as their affiliation with the union is discovered. Recently four men, two wire chiefs and two telegraphers, were discharged at Tacoma, Wash., for suspected unionism.

A point apparently has been reached in the controversy between the Telegraphers' Union and the two big companies where a decision one way or other must be made. The companies either must concede the right to the men and women in their employ to organize or they must submit to Government operation of their systems. Before the close of the present week it is most likely something definite will be done in this direction.

**PRINCIPLES OF FINANCING PENSIONS.**

By Richard Caverly.

A pension system involves a promise to each of its members that at some date in the future, when any member has complied with all requirements as to age, length of service or incapacity, a "pension" or "annuity" of a certain amount will be paid to him to the end of his life; and when he dies a benefit will be paid to his dependents, either in the form of a "pension" or "annuity" to the end of the widow's life, or until the children reach the age of maturity, or in the form of a lump sum.

It may be determined by means of actuarial calculations what sum would be needed, at a certain age of retirement, on the average, to pay a certain benefit throughout the life of the retiring employee. This sum would depend on the rate of interest assumed and on the rates of mortality among the employees retiring at a certain age. The rate of mortality would determine the number of years during which the employees retiring at that age would, on the average, live and draw their pensions. The variations in this expectation of life, according to age, sex and occupation, are very considerable. Thus, according to the actuarial investigation made by the New York City Commission on Pensions, a policeman retiring at the age of 55 would live, on the average, 14.24 years, and if retired at the age of 65 would live 10.09 years, whereas a woman teacher retired at the same ages would live 19.78 and 13.38 years, respectively. Some pensioners of the same age, sex and occupation may live longer than this number of years; others may live shorter. But, if the number of pensioners is sufficiently large, the excess will balance the deficiency, and the working average will be established.

By means of service and mortality observations actuarial tables may be constructed showing how many members would withdraw from the fund through resignation, dismissal or death, and how many members will actually apply for retirement. On the basis of these tables it is possible to determine the amount of percentage of salary that would be set aside each year during the service of each employee in order to accumulate, together with interest, a reserve which would be sufficient at a certain age, or after a certain period of service, to pay the promised pension to the

end of the pensioners life. The annual contribution towards a certain benefit at a certain age varies according to the age at which the first contribution is made. Thus in the case of a member who begins to contribute at an early age the installments towards the same total payment would be smaller, but their number greater; whereas in the case of members who would begin to contribute at a late age the installments would be larger, but their number would be smaller.

Just as in insurance companies, the actuaries calculate on the basis of approved mortality tables, interest tables and with the aid of mathematical formulae, the cost of various policies issued at different ages, so in pension systems the actuaries may determine the cost of different pensions for different entrance ages.

Just as in an insurance company every policy holder is a liability, a "risk" on the company, so in a pension system every employee, even the youngest employee, is a liability, a "risk" on the system, which can be actuarially determined. In order to be able to fulfill its promises, a sound pension system must plan far ahead, always some sixty or more years into the future. It must determine, with the aid of an actuary, as the insurance companies do, the amount of aggregate liabilities to all its present members which would mature at different times in the future. Then it must determine what total assets it will realize in the future from the contributions which its present members will make during their lives and from other revenues. And it is only if the assets ascertained in this way equal the liabilities so determined that a pension system can be considered financially solvent.

During the early period of operation of a pension system only a small part of its total liabilities matures for payment. With each new year another portion of its liabilities is presented for payment, and is added to the liabilities already outstanding. As the amount of pension added each year is bound to exceed for some sixty or seventy years the amount liquidated through deaths among the pensioners previously retired, the pension disbursements grow from year to year. The bulk of its liabilities would begin to mature for payment only some forty or fifty years after the system has been established. It is only then that the system would begin to bear the heaviest part of its load. The annual disbursements would then be many times greater than those at the beginning.

If the system provides from the very outset an adequate reserve against its total liabilities, then, with the aid of this reserve, it can carry on the tremendous load of the future without breaking down. Unless an adequate reserve is provided, there is no assurance that the system will be able to keep all its promises. It is for this reason that insurance companies are required by law to operate on a reserve basis. It is for this reason that the recent scientifically constructed systems of Massachusetts, Pennsylvania, Connecticut and New York have adopted the reserve basis. It is becoming recognized that no pension system is financially sound unless it operate on a reserve basis.

**JOINT ACCOUNTS**

This Bank will open accounts in the name of two individuals, for instance, man and wife, either of whom may deposit money for, or draw against the account.

**HUMBOLDT SAVINGS BANK**

Savings and Commercial Depts.

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# Labor Clarion

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JAMES W. MULLEN.....Editor  
Telephone Market 56  
Office, S. F. Labor Temple, 2940 Sixteenth St.

FRIDAY, MAY 31, 1918.

How high a trait is calm sincerity!

A man of simple heart and steadfast faith  
Seems like a tower of strength, no matter what  
His state, or rich or poor.

—J. R. Hayes.

Unless they are deceiving us some of the newspaper and Congressional critics of Secretary of War Baker could defeat the central powers within a month. It might be well for the Secretary of War to turn over the job to one of these great warriors in order that we might have a great peace celebration on the Fourth of July.

In a sketch published in the San Francisco "Chronicle," Walter Anthony pays a splendid tribute to San Francisco as the discoverer and promoter to fame of many a struggling artist. Referring to the splendid career of Nikolai Sokoloff, who won his first recognition and laurels in this city as a director of symphony, Mr. Anthony incidentally pays a well merited compliment to the Musicians' Union No. 6 of San Francisco as the body that made Nikolai Sokoloff a man of musical value to the nation.

The Western Union Telegraph Company undoubtedly does not desire that the Government take over and operate the establishment. The company can not afford to accept a reasonable return upon the money invested as it has been in the habit of declaring staggering dividends on its stock. It is, however, quite certain if the concern persists in its course of ignoring the policies of the War Labor Board and continues to discharge employees for becoming members of the union public operation will come, and once taken over it is not likely the people will ever permit the return to private management.

It seems that California must always be represented in the National Legislative Halls by at least one pest. While John D. Works was in the Senate he was a perpetual plague, and now we have a representative in the lower house, Randall of Los Angeles, who has done nothing since he became a member but battle for prohibition legislation with a fanatical zeal. Recently he introduced an amendment to the food regulation appropriation bill that would embarrass the President, ruin California's grape producers and throw thousands of men out of employments in which they have been engaged for years. He has been of absolutely no service to the State and ought to be retired at the Congressional election next fall and a man elected in his stead who will represent the sentiments of the people of California rather than devote his whole time to promoting the fanatical notions that inhabit wilted brains.

## :: A Lesson to be Learned ::

Ford and Suhr would to a moral certainty have been free today or at least out of prison on parole and with a limited sentence expiring within a few years, had their alleged friends and sympathizers permitted the legitimate efforts of trade unionists and other liberal elements in California to work out a pardon and tardy justice in their case. None knew this better than Charles L. Lambert, the secretary of the I. W. W. Ford and Suhr Defense League at Sacramento, who took advantage of his knowledge of the probable outcome of said efforts to institute a reign of terror in the hop and fruit districts of the State described so truthfully in his own letters read at the Chicago trials in order as he thought to compel complete pardon for the one of the two defendants who was a member of the I. W. W. The campaign of intimidation failed, just as every other such campaign will fail in a country where respect for law and principle still holds sway. The theory upon which that reign of terror, like all philosophy of a certain brand of radicalism is based, is that society is ruled by business and politics, and that the thus constituted society loves the almighty dollar so much that it will throw law and principle to the wind in order to save time, money and trouble. The outcome of the Ford and Suhr case proves absolutely the futility of that theory. On a larger scale, and by the same test, the German tactics and practices of schrecklichkeit in war had the opposite effect from that which the German leaders calculated. The atrocities of German militarism have awakened the soul and conscience of the civilized world and made it more determined than anything else could have done, to wipe out this monstrous doctrine root and branch, no matter what the cost may be in blood, suffering and treasure. This is the lesson that all elements of the human family must learn, that to achieve any aim, to win the approval of the majority of a community, a state, a nation, or mankind at large, it is love, purity and mercy of heart, never hatred, threats or violence, that are able to sway the conscience and judgment of the people. All great achievements and popular movements appeal to the best and noblest in every man and woman, and among the best and noblest sentiments in every breast none will include those that lead to calumny, vituperation and malice.

Those among the elements of society who pride themselves upon being radicals, should learn the greatest lesson of this age, the lesson not to base their radicalism and their tactics upon the militaristic philosophy of Germany, but to mould it rather upon the American ideals of "a decent respect to the opinions of mankind." The sooner this lesson is learned and heeded in all spheres of American life, the better for the welfare of all, and the nearer shall approach the day of liberty and the reign of justice in this great land.

While the loud-mouthed radicals soothe their consciences with the thought that when they give expression to their wild statements they are exhibiting a degree of courage greater than their fellows, in truth they are but making fools of themselves and hurting the cause they seek to promote. This is true because society will always find means of putting down the elements that seek to intimidate and coerce mankind. The days when barbarous tactics would move men to submission out of fear have passed and such conduct now only serves to increase the determination to have an end to such practices. Therefore those who practice savagery only bring the vengeance of the people upon their own heads and set humanity back in the march toward the goal of justice. Those who have normal brains, knowing this to be the truth, govern their courses accordingly, while the few mental defectives, being incapable of seeing things as they are, will be made to conform to civilization's codes by the power of organized society. This is inevitable.



## FLUCTUATING SENTIMENTS

Stated in concrete terms, the union label is powerful because it accomplishes by peaceful means, with absolute certainty and at little cost, that which the strike and boycott seek to accomplish, always at great cost and sacrifice.

The San Francisco army recruiting district again leads the nation in the number of recruits accepted per capita population, in official reports for March received by Lieutenant-Colonel John H. Gardner, in charge of the recruiting district, from Adjutant General McCain. The San Francisco district leads all districts but one, the New York district, in the actual number of recruits enlisted. The population of the New York district is from four to five times as great as that of the local district. This city has also recruited large numbers of men for the British, French, Australian, Canadian, Serbian and Greek armies.

New York, New Jersey, Maryland and West Virginia have passed "must work" laws which violate the constitution and every right of the individual. We believe every individual capable of working ought to work during these times whenever the opportunity is available, but we wonder whether the States mentioned will pass laws providing for furnishing employment at decent pay to men when the country is filled with idle labor in search of opportunities to work. It is a poor rule that will not work both ways. All of the States mentioned, with the exception of New York, have vicious records as to labor conditions within their borders and we are rather skeptical as to the causes which prompted the enactment of such laws as the "must work" statutes.

At a dinner given at the opening of the campaign for the Red Cross war fund a little-minded man who, through political pull, succeeded in gaining entrance to West Point and thus fastening himself upon the United States Army, and at present known as Colonel Croxton, accused all union men who are opposed to the importation of a million Chinese coolies into the State of California and five million of them into the United States, of being "dirty sneaking Huns" has had a padlock placed upon his tongue by his commanding officer in order to prevent him from making a fool of himself in the future and hindering the Nation in its efforts to prosecute the war. In his address at the dinner the man was so vulgar and insulting as to create astonishment and disgust in the minds of the decent and sensible persons in attendance, but it is not likely they will again be pestered by the presence of this nincompoop at future gatherings of a similar character.

The German God has received historical and philosophical consideration by Dr. Kerr D. McMillan, president of Wells College, in his recent book, "Protestantism in Germany." He explains that the much talked of "German God" is not the blasphemous product of pride, but the logical outcome of a century of German theological thought. In proof of his theory he submits a number of statements of German theologians. For example, Pastor W. Lehman, so often quoted as saying that "in this war only we Germans can possess Him, that German God is our best and strongest help," preceded this outburst with the statement that "God is nothing but our moral activity." We well understand that it depends upon the education of the mass of any nation as to the nature of its idea of God. Hitherto the sum and substance of a nation's moral activity has been termed its character or spirit as a nation, but it took German thought and inspiration to exalt the educational aims of the nation into a national God.

## WIT AT RANDOM

A 300-pound man stood gazing longingly at the enticing display in a haberdasher's window. A friend stopped to inquire if he was thinking of buying the marked-down lavender silk shirt.

"Gosh, no!" replied the fat man wistfully. "The only thing that fits me ready-made is a handkerchief."—Pittsburg "Chronicle-Telegraph."

You must drive your automobile at the speed of eight knots per hour on the city roads and at twelve knots per hour on the country roads.

When you see the policeman throwing up his hand you must not drive in front of him.

When you get ahead of the passenger on foot or the horse, you must ring the horn.

When you meet the cow or the horse speed slowly and take care to ring the horn and not been afraid of them. Drive slowly when you meet the horse or the cattle, do not make them afraid and carefully make the sound. If they afraid the sound you must escape a little while at the side of the road till they pass away.

Do not drive the motor-car when you get drunk and do not smoke on the driver seat.—"Japan Chronicle."

When father came home to dinner he observed a vacant chair at the table. "Where's the boy?" he asked, nodding to the chair.

"Harry is upstairs," came in a tone of painful precision from the mother.

"I hope he is not sick."

There was an anxious pause. "No, he is not sick," continued the mother. "It grieves me to say, Richard, that our son, your son, has been heard swearing on the street. I heard him myself."

"Swearing!" exclaimed the father. "I'll teach him to swear!" And with that the angry parent started upstairs in the dark. Half way up he stumbled and came down with his chin on the top step.

When the confusion had subsided Harry's mother was heard saying from the hallway: "That will do, Richard, dear. You have given him enough for one lesson."—"Harper's Magazine."

John H. Mosier, attorney and oil man of Muskogee, Okla., was in Kansas City recently with a new Indian story. An Indian soldier, home on a furlough, was walking down the main street at Muskogee when a white man who knew him stopped him and said:

"Well, John, I see you have become a soldier."

"Yes, me soldier," replied the Indian.

"How do you like being a soldier, John?"

"No like-um."

"What's the matter?"

"Too much salute—not enough shoot."

"Of course you know what you are fighting for, John?"

"Yes, me know," answered the Indian.

"Well, what are you fighting for, John?"

"Make whole damn world Democratic party," answered the Indian.—"Kansas City Journal."

There was an old man named Tarrentum,  
Who sat on his fake teeth and bentum.

When asked what he'd lost, and what they had cost,  
He replied, "I don't know—I just rentum."

There was a young lady named Molly,  
Who said she was certainly jolly,

But that all men she hated, both single and mated—  
But in the dark corners—oh, golly!

—"Civil Service News."

## MISCELLANEOUS

### THE PLACE TO DIE.

Michael J. Barry.

How little reck's it where men die,  
When once the moment's past  
In which the dim and glazing eye  
Has looked on earth its last;  
Whether beneath a sculptured urn  
The coffined form shall rest,  
Or in its nakedness, return  
Back to its mother's breast.

The soldier falls mid corpses piled  
Upon the battle plain,  
Where reinless war steeds gallop wild  
Above the gory slain;  
But though his corpse be grim to see,  
Hoof-trampled on the sod,  
What reck's it when the spirit free  
Has soared aloft to God?

The coward's dying eyes may close  
Upon his downy bed,  
And softest hands his limbs compose  
Or garments o'er him spread;  
But ye who shun the bloody fray  
Where fall the mangled brave,  
Go strip his coffin lid away,  
And see him in his grave!

'Twere sweet indeed to close our eyes  
With those we cherish near,  
And wafted upward by their sighs  
Soar to some calmer sphere;  
But whether on the scaffold high,  
Or in the battle's van,  
The fittest place for man to die  
Is where he dies for man.

### KEEP THIS IN MIND.

To Organized Labor:—The members of Stove Mounters' International Union, Local No. 1, Detroit, Mich., have been on strike since February 8, 1918, in the shops of the Michigan Stove Co., Art Stove Co., Peninsular Stove Co. and Detroit Stove Works, on account of the above named firms denying certain of their employees the right to become members of organized labor and refusing to deal with them as such.

These firms have also refused to grant increases in wages equal to advances conceded by all other stove manufacturing concerns throughout the country and for these reasons we do not recommend to members of organized labor the product of these concerns whose trade marks are as follows:

Garland Stoves, Ranges and Furnaces, made by the Michigan Stove Co.

Laurel Stoves, Ranges and Furnaces, made by the Art Stove Co.

Peninsular Stoves, Ranges and Furnaces, made by the Peninsular Stove Co.

Jewel Stoves, Ranges and Furnaces, made by the Detroit Stove Works.

Do you believe in the right of workmen to become members of organized labor and that they shall be dealt with as such? We know you do, and for this reason we are asking your moral support.

We request that your organization appoint a committee to visit stove dealers in your city and ask them to discontinue the sale of all Detroit made stoves or furnaces until such time as these firms are willing to concede the right of their employees to become members of organized labor and agree to pay wages equal to advances granted by all other firms.

Thanking you in advance for your valued assistance, we remain,

Yours fraternally,

STOVE MOUNTERS' INTERNATIONAL  
UNION, Local No. 1, Detroit, Mich.





# Musicians' Union Local No. 6

PUBLICITY COMMITTEE FOR THE UNION

Clarence H. King and Albert A. Greenbaum.

Musicians' Union—68 Haight Street.

W. A. Weber.....President  
J. J. Atkins.....Business Representative  
A. A. Greenbaum.....Recording Secretary  
Clarence H. King.....Financial Secretary-Treasurer  
Office Hours 12 to 3 p. m. Telephone Park 84  
A. S. Less.....Sergeant-at-Arms  
General Assembly Hall, Telephone Park 85  
Park 128. 11 a. m. to 6 p. m.

Oakland Branch.

J. H. Gray.....Secretary and Business Representative  
Office Hours 12 to 2 p. m. Phone Oakland 2547

## Board Meeting, May 28, 1918.

Vice-President Morey, presiding.

Minutes of previous meeting approved as read.

Transfers deposited: Mrs. F. C. Wilson, Local 513, banjo; F. C. Wilson, 513, piano; Mrs. J. C. Gardner, 20, piano and saxophone; Archie Johnson, 76, violin; Leo Flanders, 47, piano.

Transfers withdrawn: Mrs. Helen Ballou, Chas. F. Caldwell.

Death: F. H. Sharp.

Dues, \$2.25, second quarter, to June 30th, are now due and payable to Clarence H. King, Financial Secretary-Treasurer. Do it now.

The Columbia Inn (formerly the Heidelberg) was the scene of a very enjoyable party on Monday, May 20, 1918, when Dr. Carlos de Mandil, director of the orchestra, gave a banquet to his friends and associates, the occasion being his 27th birthday.

After the customary flashlight, the supper started in the best of spirits. It is well known that the Doctor is the possessor of a remarkable collection of briar and meerschaum pipes, but the assertion may be safely ventured that he is now the richer by at least two new varieties of "mere sham," to-wit, "Missouri" and "Irish." (For further details the reader is referred to those present.)

After a hearty laugh at the Doctor's expense, a handsome silver cup, appropriately engraved, and filled with rare old wine, was brought in and placed before the Doctor—a gift from the members of his orchestra. All present drank from the cup as it passed around the table, and joined in wishing the Doctor a long and happy life.

The remainder of the evening was passed in the utmost felicity and good fellowship, and many good stories were related. The beautiful decorations of the room caused many favorable comments, "Old Glory" being very much in evidence. A toast was proposed and drank to our flag, all present joining in with the utmost reverence and sincerity.

After a never-to-be-forgotten evening, the party finally broke up in the "wee sma' hours" of the morning, and the guests were swiftly and safely carried to their various places of abode by the Doctor with his powerful locomobile.

The Doctor's guests were: Robert de Mandil, Horace de Mandil, Leon Reynolds, Martin Golinsky, John Lahann, Charles Anderson, Victor Zaleiski, George Wagner, Elbert Cowan, Louis Dimond, Herbert Riley, and Arnold Miller.

## Pershing Gets Regiment Bands Up To 50 Pieces.

WASHINGTON, May 28.—The army general staff has ordered on General Pershing's recommendation that all regimental bands be increased from 28 to 50 pieces, a war department announcement today says. A bugle and drum corps for each infantry regiment will be created.

## Army Musicians.

Harry Payson, bandmaster 28th Coast Artillery Band, Fort Scott, can place 60 musicians in the army bands at Fort Scott. Members desiring to enlist should call on Mr. Payson at once. We are also advised that Payson's band, composed mostly of members of this union,

has received orders assigning it to a regiment that leaves shortly for the front.

## Oakland Business Agent.

Louis W. Ritzau was elected to the office of business agent for the Oakland Branch last Tuesday by the Board of Directors. Mr. Ritzau will assume his duties Saturday, June 1, 1918, and can be reached by phone at Alameda No. 2716, or at the Oakland headquarters.

The following members have joined the U. S. Army and Navy this week: A. J. Buckner, Glen Haydon, Jesse Walton, J. De Lorenzo.

We are grieved to report the death of the wife of one of our esteemed members, Philip Duval. Mrs. Duval passed away after a short illness of a few days.

Frank Sharpe, brother of Billy Sharpe, passed away at El Centro, Cal., May 27, 1918, after an illness of long standing.

Our delegates to the American Federation of Musicians, Messrs. Weber, Fournier and Greenbaum, are spending a few days in New York City and Washington and are expected home about June 8th.

The Kolb and Dill Company came back to town minus the genial Fred Hoff, who was lost somewhere "on the road of matrimony." Mr. Hoff married Miss Lucille Chalfont in Chicago.

Contractors and leaders will please report all engagements to the office as soon as they have been secured. This is very important in the carrying out of the agitation work, so please see that in the future this matter is attended to.

Members, please take notice of the following change of address:

Argiewicz, Arthur, care of Kohler & Chase.  
Batchelor, T. L., 457 Haight st. Tel. Park 6471.  
Blanch, Wm., 656 Eighth st., Oakland. Tel. Oakland 2754.

Carash, R. L., 462 Eighth st., Oakland. Tel. Lakeside 36.

De Lorenzo, J., Quartermaster Band, Camp Meigs, Washington, D. C.

Findeisen, Carl, McKay Apts., Seattle, Wash.

Fox, Miss M., 2974 1/2 35th st., Sacramento, Cal.

Geoffrion, O. Tel. Douglas 2004.

Haydon, Glen, 363d Infantry Hqrs., Camp Lewis, Wash.

Hazlett, Chester, 1462 Hyde st. Tel. Prospect 4481.

Higgins, Geo., King George Hotel. Tel. Sutter 5050.

Hubbard, Chas. H., 396 44th st., Oakland. Tel. Piedmont 2708.

Huske, F. E., R. F. D., R. 2, Box 97-A Vacaville, Cal.

Jones, M. S., 2923 Grove st., Berkeley, Cal.

Lehman, W. G., 322 22d ave. Tel. Pacific 6710.

Morris, Wm., 409 Ellis st. Tel. Prospect 1949.

Pingitore, M., 3244 22d st. Tel. Mission 3965.

Rosebrook, L. E., Cosmos Hotel. Tel. Franklin 3331.

Schaefer, Edward, 1 Temple st. Tel. Park 4650.

Schott, V. M., M. T. C. Band, Mare Island, Cal.

## THE MUSICIANS' UNION LOCAL 6 ROLL OF HONOR AND SERVICE FLAG OF 94 MEMBERS

JACK ADAMS	W. E. MIRE
MAX B. AMSTERDAM, JR.	ALFRED MOSCONI
A. ANDERSON, JR.	E. MOULTROP
H. F. ANDERSON	RALPH MURRAY
F. P. ANTHER	E. MUSSO
L. ARMBUSTER	ED. NEWMARK
C. E. ARRIOLA	GEORGE A. NELSON
EARL BARKER	E. A. OLMSTEAD
W. A. BECKER	VIGO OLSEN
D. H. BROOKS	H. C. PAYSON
PERCY A. BROWN	JOHN PELGEN
A. J. BUCKNER	IRVING PERKINS
ALEX. BURNS	L. PERKINS
G. C. COLONEUS	J. PERLUSS
F. L. COOPER	W. PERSON
HAROLD DAVIS	OSWALD PRITCHARD
J. DE LORENZO	C. RATTI
CHARLES D. DOWSKI	H. V. RENO
GEORGE ECKHARDT, JR.	H. C. REUTER
L. L. EDGAR	A. F. RIESE
RALPH ELIASER	J. L. RUDDICK
VERNON FERRY	E. RUSSELL
MAX FIRESTONE	M. SALVATORE
FRANK FRAGALE	S. SAVANT
GEORGE L. FREDERICK	VINCENT SCHIPILLITTI
A. J. GIACOMINI	JOHN SCHIPILLITTI
E. GULDE	V. M. SCHOTT
GLEN HADON	J. P. SEARCH
R. J. HAYES	J. H. SELTENRICH
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Van Pelt, R., 1058 Ellis st. Tel. Franklin 8453.  
Weinstock, M., 40 Seventh st. Tel. Market 8518.  
Weyand, J., Napa, Cal.

## New Members.

Wilson, Frank C., 165 Third st.  
Wilson, Mrs. Frank C., 165 Third st.  
Gardner, Mrs. J. C., 409 Ellis st.  
Johnson, Archie, Hotel Casino.  
Flanders, Leo, Continental Hotel.

## PILE DRIVERS ELECT.

Pile Drivers, Bridge and Structural Iron Workers, Local No. 77, has elected the following officers for the ensuing term: President, Don Cameron; secretary-treasurer, A. L. McDonald; business agent, J. D. Barnes; delegates to international convention (to be held in September at Dallas, Texas), Bert Bush, J. D. Barnes, Don Cameron, Gordon Bell; delegates to California State Federation of Labor, A. L. McDonald, Dan McGilvray; delegates to Labor Council, Dan Kain, Don Cameron, Dan McGilvray, J. D. Barnes, A. L. McDonald, Wm. Moore, Bert Bush; delegates to District Council of Iron Workers, Don Cameron, James Stewart, J. D. Barnes, Bert Bush, A. L. McDonald, Dan Kain; delegates to Water Front Federation, Don Cameron, Gordon Bell, J. D. Barnes.

## STEAMFITTERS GIVE DAY'S PAY.

Members of Steamfitters' Union No. 509 Tuesday night voted to donate a day's pay to the Red Cross.

Several hundred dollars will be added to the Red Cross fund through this contribution.



**CITY CARS ON MARKET STREET.**

Through service on the new municipal railway, from Twin Peaks tunnel to the Ferry on Market street, will be inaugurated at 12 o'clock noon tomorrow. Impressive ceremonies will attend the operation of the first car. Mayor Rolph will figuratively drive the last spike in the road at Third and Market streets promptly at noon. He will also operate the first car, containing city officials and invited guests. Superintendent Boeken has announced that thirty-four cars will be immediately placed in operation, seventeen on the Church street line and seventeen on the Twin Peaks line. They will operate on a two-minute schedule from Market and Church streets to the Ferry. At the diverting point of the two lines, Market and Third streets, they will operate on their respective lines under a four-minute schedule.

Completion of the line before June 1st means a bonus of \$7000 to the builders over and above the contract price.

**CHATTERTON BAKERIES FAIR.**

Owing to the numerous inquiries as to the standing of the Chatterton system of bakeries, of which there are eleven in this city, Secretary Theodore Lindquist of Bakers' Union No. 24, desires to inform the general trade-union public that the company running these establishments is employing union help and is fair to organized labor in every respect.

**HELP RED CROSS.**

Glass Bottle Blowers' Association, Branch 22, composed of 230 members, has pledged the next two Saturday mornings' pay to the American Red Cross.

Branch 22 has purchased \$2050 of Liberty Bonds, and out of its small membership there are thirty-eight in the service of the Government.

**STRIKERS CHARGED AS VAGS.**

On complaint of the Madison, W. Va., Coal Company, several miners have been convicted under the State must-work law. These workers were discharged from the company's employ because they joined the Miners' Union.

**MILLMEN GET RAISE.**

Planing mill workers in San Francisco, Alameda, Contra Costa, San Mateo and Santa Clara counties were granted an increase in wages this week ranging from 50 cents to \$1.25 per day. Two thousand men are affected.

The union label signifies merit in an article to which it is attached, as it guarantees good, clean workmanship, as well as sanitary conditions and fair treatment by employers.



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# Must Labor Make this Further Sacrifice?

Contending with an ever-increasing cost of living, yet responding cheerfully to every demand made upon their substance, the WORKERS are now expected to surrender their glass of beer, or—what is still more important—their right to take it or not as they themselves see fit.

This is, in short, what is proposed in the bringing forward at this time of the so-called Federal Prohibition amendment, and which will become a law of the land if ratified by thirty-six states; and remain such a law for practically all time to come, inasmuch as few as thirteen states could block any attempt upon the part of thirty-five others (Prohibition having proved a humbug) to vote it out of the Constitution.

The states have seven years in which to dispose of this amendment; why, then, is it being pressed at this time? It can not be defended as a war measure. It can not be ratified and become a law, since it can not take effect until one year following its ratification by the necessary thirty-sixth state (during which time the wealthy would, in greater part, stock abundantly their wine cellars), until from two to three years have passed. Congress has forbidden the manufacture and importation of distilled liquors, and has empowered the President either to restrict or discontinue the manufacture of malt and vinous beverages. And any state so inclined may make itself dry, and obtain the support of United States statutes made and provided for just such purpose.

The explanation of all this feverish haste lies in the fact that the professional Prohibitionist has seized upon the war to advance his cause, taking advantage of the high pressure under which the country is obliged to operate.

That in so doing he may create ill feeling among the masses, so large a proportion of whom regard their beer as part of their daily bread, appears not to concern him. Far less leeway is permitted his kind and those who hearken to him, in those countries with which stands our own in the WAR FOR CIVILIZATION. Only recently the government of Great Britain, not wishing unnecessarily to add to the sacrifices of its workingmen and workingwomen, reduced materially its restrictions on the brewing and sale of beer. Not in that country are the idealistic schemes of Prohibitionists or of other reformers allowed to be thrust forward to the vexing of the Social Temper, when only by having all forces at home united in the ONE TASK, with all distracting questions kept meanwhile in the background, may a country at war render that measure of hearty support without which its forces at the Front count for but little.

But let the facts speak for themselves, as these are stated in the report of the British Commission on Industrial Unrest, appointed last summer by Lloyd George, and which report is to be found in full in Bulletin No. 237 of the United States Bureau of Labor Statistics. One or two excerpts follow:

The commission was frankly amazed at the strength of the objections to the liquor restrictions. These came not only from men in the habit of drinking beer, but also from those who were life-long teetotalers and yet recognized the need of beer to those working in certain occupations. . . . We hold no brief either for or against beer drinking, but we are convinced that this is a question men must answer for themselves, and that it must be recognized that beer is more than a drink.

The matter should be sensibly dealt with, not from the high ideals of temperance reformers, whose schemes of betterment must be kept in their proper place until after the war, but from the human point of view of keeping the man who has to do war work in a good temper, which will enable him to make necessary sacrifices in a contented spirit.

. . . Where you want them to give the nation their best work, it is an utterly stupid thing to deny them a small luxury which throughout their lives they have been used to receive. There would be much more sense in depriving England of tobacco, but it would not help to win the war.

England has gone through much in this war—long since has the iron entered her soul—but she maintains an equipoise that is not the least of her exemplary qualities. The manufacture of pleasure automobiles, and the use by such vehicles of gasoline, she has discontinued by law during the past two years; but the beer of the masses she has not discontinued, and will not while she continues to recognize that with this small comfort and solace permitted them they will the more cheerfully do their bit.

Has the experience of England no significance for us here in the United States? Or are we to prohibit in haste, in order that we may repent at leisure?

(Advertisement by Labor's Emergency Liberty League.)

(B-a)



## San Francisco Labor Council

### Synopsis of the Minutes of the Meeting Held May 24, 1918.

Meeting called to order at 8:15 p. m. by President Haggerty.

**Reading Minutes**—Minutes of previous meeting approved as printed in Labor Clarion.

**Credentials**—Stereotypers No. 29, E. I. Gianinni, Art Winters. Electrical Workers No. 92, George Callahan, vice John Greer. Delegates seated.

**Communications**—Filed—From Shoe Clerks and Postal Clerks, inclosing donations for the A. F. of L. Tobacco Fund. From Mount Olivet Cemetery Assn., granting the request of the Cemetery Workers and advancing the wages to \$4.00 per day. From Iron Trades Council, announcement of its picnic to be held on June 1st., at Shellmound Park. From President Gompers, relative to conserving the health and lives of men and women in industry and the life of children in the homes. From Senator Johnson, relative to the Sears-Smith Bill. From the National Federation of Federal Employees, with reference to the salaries of certain employes in the U. S. Mint. From Hotel and Restaurant Employees' International Union, with reference to the wage scales of the Cooks and Waiters' Unions. From United Garment Workers International Union, thanking Council and the Elevator Operators for their co-operation with reference to the uniforms made by Hastings Co. From Electrical Workers No. 537, Cooks No. 44, Cooks' Helpers, Watchmen, Hospital Stewards, Sailors, Shipyard Laborers, Alaska Fishermen, Telegraphers, Trunk Makers, Boot and Shoe Workers, Bookbinders, Rammermen, Printing Pressmen, Hatters, Riggers and Stevedores, Coopers, Asphalt Workers, Sail Makers and Butchers No. 508, relative to the amount of Liberty Bonds purchased.

**Referred to Executive Committee**—From the Grocery Clerks' Union, requesting further assistance in adjusting its grievance with the Prager Co. Grocerteria Department. From Milk Wagon Drivers Union, wage scale and agreement.

**Requests Complied With**—From the National Women's Trade Union League, requesting Council to support the Federal eight-hour bill for women workers which is now before Congress. From the Vallejo Trades and Labor Council, requesting Council to communicate with our Representatives in Congress protesting against a bill now before Congress which proposes to dispense with the 30 days' leave now in force at Mare Island.

**Reports of Unions**—Barbers—Donated \$25 to the Red Cross and \$5 to the Tobacco Fund. Milk Drivers—Donated \$40 to the Red Cross; \$15 to the Tobacco Fund. Beer Bottlers—Donated \$25 to Red Cross; \$8,500 for Liberty Bonds. Garment Workers—Donated \$20 to Red Cross; \$5 for Tobacco Fund. Blacksmiths and Helpers—Donated \$150 to the Red Cross; \$15 to Tobacco Fund. Elevator Operators—Initiated 56 candidates at last meeting; Emporium employing women at less wages than that paid to men. Telegraphers—Are making progress organizing the employes of the Western Union and Postal Co.'s; requested the moral assistance of all in organizing. Warehousemen and Cereal Workers—Struck last Thursday; strike lasted one day when a satisfactory settlement was reached.

**Label Section**—Requested all unionists to look for the union label, card and button; sign on lot next to Temple, unions can obtain space.

**Executive Committee**—Recommended endorsement of the wage scales and agreements of the Riggers and Stevedores, Street Carmen No. 518 and Car Repairers and Trackmen. Recommended that the Council donate \$100 to the American Red Cross. Report of Committee concurred in.

**Law and Legislative Committee**—On the matter of the Pacific Co-operative League, Committee requested permission to appoint a sub-committee to serve as fraternal delegates to said body and other gatherings to promote co-operation. Recommendation concurred in.

**Organizing Committee**—Moved that Council endorse the granting of a charter for Draughtsmen; carried.

**New Business**—Moved to instruct Secretary to wire Senators Johnson and Phelan to oppose Randall amendment to bill appropriating money for Federal Food Administration; carried.

**Unfinished Business**—Third and last reading of Amendment to Constitution; moved that the amendment be adopted; motion lost—74 in favor, 59 against. The previous question was called for and put on the above motion.

**Receipts**—\$470.80. **Expenses**—\$222.30.

Council adjourned at 10:40 p. m.

Respectfully submitted,  
JOHN A. O'CONNELL, Secretary.

### ARE WE IN THE WAR?

What a question! Of course we are in the war. Wasn't war declared over a year ago? Haven't we got men fighting in France and more going over by every ship? Yes; all this is true. But still the question is repeated, are we in the war?

But someone says Hogg Island shipyard is turning out two 7500-ton ships complete every week, all equipped with machinery and ready for sea. The Victory Destroyer Plant recently laid five keels in the presence of Secretary Daniels and put the frames up in one hour. Ford is turning out submarine chasers by the hundred. A vast force of factories and men is employed in the construction of aeroplanes. Thirty-two cantonments are training soldiers to be shipped to France, and still the question is asked, Are we in the War?

The question is to be answered by the state of mind of those of us who are not engaged in military occupations and those of us who are not engaged in war manufactures or in the production of war supplies of any kind. The answer is not wholly ours, but we have as much to say as anybody else and possibly a little more.

The men at the front know we are in the war. They see the visible evidences of it, in the destructive power of explosive shells, in the devastated districts, in the ruined lives, in the rotting corpses in No-man's-Land, and in countless other ways.

But it is for us who sleep in our own soft beds at night to answer whether we are in the war. If we realize that the man in the trenches is fighting our fight, risking his life for our liberties as well as his own and, realizing that, if we consider that nothing that we can give, even to our last penny, begins to measure with the sacrifice that he offers, and then if we are willing to give as freely of that which we have as the man in the trenches is offering his all, then we are in the war.

But the government is not exacting of us so high a standard. All that we have to do is to save our money and lend it to the government at 4% compound interest on the War Savings Plan. We are to learn to save our money to lend it to the government. By lending it to the government we save, ourselves. Save to lend and lend to save.

### VALLEJO MECHANICS BREAK RECORD.

Picked crews engaged in the construction of a destroyer in the Mare Island Navy Yard set a new world's record when it was officially announced this week that they had completed the vessel for launching seventeen days after the keel was laid. The previously established record, held by an Eastern shipbuilding concern, for launching a vessel was twenty-seven days.

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"We have more calls for blue-eyed baby girls for adoption than we can supply." This statement was made at the Children's Health Center of San Francisco, where there is a "waiting list" of those who are anxious to formally adopt the little waifs that are brought to the Center. Babies, they are, abandoned by some despairing mother in the hope that her child will be given opportunities by the kindly persons into whose hands it will fall that she was unable to give it. Others belong to fathers or mothers whose mates have been called by death and who are unable to give their offspring the requisite attention because they have to be away from home at work. They are brought to the Center and homes are provided for them. Motherly women take them not so much for the small stipend which is given them for their care but because of the impelling mother instinct. A few weeks or months and then the child becomes as much a part of the foster mother's home as a child of her own. The affection between foster mother and child often leads to the latter's formal adoption into the family.

Once a week these foster mothers are required to bring the child placed in their care to the Center. Here they are weighed and then examined by a physician who prescribes for its care during the coming week. A careful check is made and the progress of the child noted from week to week. From newly born babes to little children two and three years old, they come each week. Some are finely formed little specimens, redolent of health. More are puny and delicate and often not attractive. Yet homes are found for all of them and the most unattractive of them gradually ingratiate themselves into the affections of the woman who has been placed in its charge.

These are the little children of whom 300,000 are known, through statistics, to die each year when not properly cared for. These are the children among whom it is hoped to save 100,000 this year. Children's Year began on April 6, the anniversary of America's entry into the great war. It is a great movement for the conservation of child life which it is hoped will continue into the future. It is the hope of those who are interesting themselves in the movement that these Children's Health Centers, instead of being the exception, will be the rule.

What organized and intelligent effort will do is visualized at the Children's Health Center. A beautiful little three-year-old girl, neatly dressed, with a big pink ribbon in her hair, played unafraid while awaiting her turn to be inspected. Three years before she had been brought to the Center wrapped in a sheet of newspaper with all life's chances against her. She was placed in a home and week after week her progress was noted and expert advice given as to her care. She is one of the 300,000 who did not die because of this care.

"One can get a very good idea of what these foster mothers think of their charges by standing near when the children are being weighed," said one of the volunteer workers.

A little mis-shaped child was placed in the

scale, kicking and crying, and the weights adjusted.

"Ten pounds, nine ounces," said the weigher.

"Oh baby, isn't that fine, four ounces more!" and the foster mother lifted the child to her breast and kissed it.

"That is the way they all are," said the weigher. "They take a pride in the progress of their children and they are keenly disappointed when they do not note some gain."

A community nurse calls regularly at the homes where the children are placed to see that the environment is what it should be. There is no time when their welfare is not being looked after.

It is the hope of all the workers that the Children's Year will result in the founding of many of these Centers throughout the country. Many cities have them, but the number is too few for the great work of conservation work necessary, say the workers.

**ORPHEUM.**

The Orpheum list of attractions for next week has a most inviting appearance. Sallie Fisher, the famous musical comedy star, will appear in "The Choir Rehearsal." Miss Fisher's first decided hit was made in Sergeant Brue with Frank Daniels. Since then she has continued to increase her popularity until she has attained the reward of stardom. "The Choir Rehearsal" is the story of England's consciousness and prudery. Miss Fisher will have the support of an excellent company. Kathleen Clifford is today one of the big stars of filmland, but, before the pictures claimed her she was widely known, especially in vaudeville and particularly in London and on the European continent both in vaudeville and in the big pantomimes and revues. She has a series of individual numbers all her own and is especially clever in making up as a smart boy in evening dress. When Secretary of War Baker was in France he visited the front line trenches and referred to that barren stretch between the Allies and enemy trenches, commonly known as "No Man's Land," as "The Frontier of Freedom." Captain L. E. Ransom, U. S. R., and Sergeant Major Jack Anderson, M. C., of the Princess Pat Regiment, have conceived and executed the idea of bringing "The Frontier of Freedom" to vaudeville. A playlet dealing with life in the first line trenches would be interesting under any circumstances, but presented and played by two men who have only just come from the trenches, it is many times more so. Sergeant Major Jack An-

derson is one of the few original members of the Princess Pat Regiment alive to tell of their exploits and his physical condition is such that at present he cannot bear arms with his fellows overseas. Captain Ransom returned from France on March 21st, this year. "The Frontier of Freedom" shows an exact replica of a bit of trench and dramatically it is an appeal to patriotism and for recruits. Julie Ring, a dramatic star of ability and popularity and the sister of the famous musical comedy star, Blanche Ring, will appear in an undomesticated comedy by Blair Treyner and Harry Jenkins, entitled "Divorced." Harry Van Fossen, the favorite black face comedian will return for one week only. The remaining acts on this splendid bill will be Claire Rochester, the phenomenal soprano-baritone, in new numbers, Jim Toney and Ann Norman in their amusing skit, "You Know What I Mean," and that perfect American actor, Wilton Lackaye, in Hall McAllister's successful play, "The Ferret."

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(177) United Presbyterian Press.....1074 Guerrero  
(138) Wagner Printing Co.....1105 Mission  
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- (126) Ashbury Heights Advance.....1672 Haight  
(139) \*Blen, S. F. Danish-Norwegian.....340 Sansome  
(121) \*†California Democrat.....Cor. Annie and Jessie  
(123) \*†L'Italia Daily News.....118 Columbus Ave.  
(41) Coast Seamen's Journal.....59 Clay  
(25) \*Daily News.....340 Ninth  
(94) \*Journal of Commerce.....Cor. Annie and Jessie  
(21) Labor Clarion.....16th and Capp  
(141) \*La Voce del Popolo.....641 Stevenson  
(57) \*Leader, The.....643 Stevenson  
(39) \*Mission Enterprise.....3358 Twenty-second  
(144) Organized Labor.....1122 Mission  
(156) Pacific Coast Merchant.....423 Sacramento  
(61) \*Recorder, The.....643 Stevenson  
(32) \*Richmond Record, The.....5716 Geary  
(7) \*Star, The.....1122-1124 Mission  
(38) \*Vestkusten, Swedish.....30 Sharon

**PRESSWORK.**

- (134) Independent Press Room.....348A Sansome  
(103) Lyons, J. F.....330 Jackson  
(122) Periodical Press Room.....509 Sansome

**RUBBER STAMPS.**

- (83) Samuel Printing Co.....16 Larkin

**BADGES AND BUTTONS.**

- (3) Brunt, Walter N.....880 Mission

**TICKET PRINTERS.**

- (20) Hancock Bros.....47-49 Jessie

**PHOTO-ENGRAVERS.**

- (197) Acme Photo-Engraving Co.....259 Minna  
(201) Bingley, Photo-Engraving Co.....573 Mission  
(97) Commercial Art Eng. Co.....53 Third  
(204) Commercial Photo & Engraving Co.....563 Clay  
(202) Congdon, Harry R.....311 Battery  
(198) S. F. Photo-Engraving Co.....215 Leidesdorff  
(209) Salter Bros.....118 Columbus Ave.  
(199) Sierra Art and Engraving.....343 Front  
(207) Western Process Engraving Co.....76 Second

**STEREOTYPERS AND ELECTROTYPERS.**

- (212) Hoffschneider Bros.....140 Second

**We Don't Patronize List.**

The concerns named below are on the "We Don't Patronize" list of the San Francisco Labor Council. Members of labor unions and sympathizers are requested to cut this out and post it.

- American Tobacco Company.
- Cahn, Nickelsburg & Co., boots and shoes.
- Economic Laundry, 51 Clara.
- Gordon & Bennett, Grove street.
- Gunst, M. A., cigar stores.
- Jellison's Cafe, 10 Third.
- Kaiser, Fred, grocery store, 400 Clement.
- Levi Strauss & Co., garment makers.
- Liberty Theatre, Broadway and Stockton.
- National Biscuit Co. of Chicago, products.
- Pacific Box Factory.
- Pacific Oil & Lead Works, 155 Townsend.
- Pittsburg-Des Moines Steel Company.
- Regent Theatre, Fillmore and Sacramento.
- Rosenblum & Abrahams, tailors, 1105 Market
- Schmidt Lithograph Co.
- St. Francis Theatre, Geary, near Powell.
- United Cigar Stores.
- White Lunch Cafeteria.
- H. Wissman, Twenty-fourth avenue and Clement street, grocer.
- Wyatt & Son, 1256 McAllister.

**Typographical Topics**

Last Sunday's meeting was called to order at 1:20 and adjourned at 3:10 o'clock. The attendance was fair and the business transacted chiefly of routine character. The officers elected for the ensuing year were duly installed. The secretary-treasurer submitted a financial statement covering the activities of his office for the fiscal year ended May 11, 1918. There were nineteen deaths during the twelve-month period and the union paid out \$6194.70 in mortuary benefits. Old-age pensions for the year approximated \$9135 to members of No. 21. Donations for various purposes were \$1737.35 and \$810.55 was paid to the I. T. U. in dues for members enlisted in the military and naval service and residents at the Union Printers Home and sick members.

Applications for membership were received at the May meeting as follows: Eleanor Chase, Thomas G. Connolly, Stanley L. Faraday, Benjamin S. Gorin, Edmond L. Jansen, Edward Kern, George Ponarouse, and Mrs. Forest E. Williams. Four new members were initiated, as follows: Edward J. Shaw, Elmer J. Dunlap, Joseph M. Sullivan (apprentice), Hugh G. Darling (apprentice).

President Tracy has appointed C. B. Crawford, Philip Johnson and J. W. Mullen a special committee on revision of laws. This committee will make a complete revision of the present constitution, by-laws and general laws, when the same will be presented to the union for action.

The newspaper scale committee reported that a telegram from President Scott said that no meeting of the International Arbitration Board had yet been arranged for and that settlement of the question as to the right of No. 21 to present a new scale was still undetermined.

The Recorder Publishing Company, 643 Stevenson street, one of the concerns in San Francisco that it has always been a pleasure to do business with, has, after consultation with a committee representing the chapel, voluntarily raised the wages of all employees in the composing room, fixing the basic rate \$33 for day and \$36 for night shifts. The seven-hour workday prevails on the "Recorder." San Francisco Newspaper Publishers' Association has always insisted that a section be inserted in its agreement with the Typographical Union that grants the publishers the benefit of any better conditions allowed publications of the "Recorder" type. Now that the latter paper, small, indeed, in comparison with the great San Francisco dailies, has voluntarily granted \$33 and \$36, with the seven-hour day, all that the union has asked of the big fellows, the latter will no doubt be game and come through.

Eugene Maginnis, a machinist employed on the San Francisco "Examiner," will in a very short time have an attachment on the market which can be used on linotype machines that are now in use. It provides for quick change of magazines and is being installed on all models 2, 3, 4 and 5 linotypes now in use in the "Examiner" office. Two magazines are hinged on either side of the superstructure and each one can be put into use by simply turning it down flat. When the other magazine is wanted, simply raise the one that has been in use upon its edge, where it remains, while the other is dropped down. If a third magazine is necessary, then raise both on their sides and place the third in position from the rack. The weight is supported on the rigid parts of the machine and the magazines counter-balanced so that it requires no effort to raise and lower them. On a model 5 the verge bar can be removed without removing the magazines from the machines. No change is necessary



## Directory of Labor Council Unions

Labor Council meets every Friday at 8 p. m. at Labor Temple, Sixteenth and Capp Streets. Secretary's office and headquarters, San Francisco Labor Temple, Sixteenth and Capp Streets. Executive and Arbitration Committee meets at headquarters every Monday at 7:30 p. m. Organizing Committee meets at headquarters on second Thursdays at 7:30 p. m. Law and Legislation Committee meets at call of chairman. Label Section meets first and third Wednesdays at 8 p. m. Headquarters phone—Market 56.

Alaska Fishermen—Meet Fridays, 49 Clay  
Asphalt Workers—Meet 3d Monday, Labor Temple, Sixteenth and Capp.  
Amalgamated Carpenters No. 1—Meet alternate Fridays, Building Trades Temple.  
Amalgamated Carpenters No. 2—Meet alternate Fridays, Building Trades Temple.  
Amalgamated Carpenters No. 3—Meet alternate Mondays, Building Trades Temple.  
Amalgamated Carpenters No. 5—Meet alternate Mondays, Building Trades Temple.  
Auto Bus Operators' Union No. 399—Meets every Thursday, 9 p. m., 10 Embarcadero. R. H. Buck, Business Agent.  
Automobile and Carriage Painters No. 1072—Meet Thursday evenings, Building Trades Temple.  
Baggage Messengers—Meet 2d Mondays, 146 Stuart.  
Bakers (Cracker) No. 125—Meet 2d and 4th Thursdays, Labor Temple, Sixteenth and Capp.  
Bakers' Auxiliary (Cracker)—Meets 1st and 3d Tuesdays, 1524 Powell.  
Bakers No. 24—Meet 1st and 3d Saturdays, Labor Temple, Sixteenth and Capp.  
Bakers No. 134—Victor Jallen, secretary, 2803 Geary.  
Bakery Wagon Drivers—Meet 2d and 4th Saturdays, Labor Temple, Sixteenth and Capp.  
Barbers—Meet 1st and 3d Mondays, 112 Valencia.  
Bartenders No. 41—Meet 1st Mondays at 2:30; other Mondays in evening at 1065 Market.  
Bay and River Steamboatmen—Meet Sundays, headquarters, 10 East Henry Huntman, Secretary.  
Beer Drivers No. 227—Meet 3d Tuesdays and 4th Thursdays, headquarters, 177 Capp.  
Beer Bottlers No. 293—Meet 1st and 3d Tuesdays, at headquarters, 177 Capp.  
Bill Posters—Meet 2d and 4th Mondays, Fifteenth and Mission.  
Blacksmiths and Helpers No. 168—Meet 1st and 3d Tuesdays, Labor Temple, Sixteenth and Capp.  
Boiler Makers No. 6—Meet 2d and 4th Thursdays, Labor Temple, Sixteenth and Capp.  
Book Binders No. 31—Meet last Fridays, Labor Temple, James D. Kelly, Business Agent, Underwood Building, 525 Market.  
Boot and Shoe Workers No. 216—Meet 2d and 4th Wednesdays, Shoe Workers' Hall, Twenty-fourth and Howard.  
Bottle Caners—Meet 1st Fridays, Labor Temple, Sixteenth and Capp.  
Box Makers and Sawyers—Meet 1st and 3d Tuesdays, 177 Capp.  
Brass and Chandelier Workers No. 158—Meet 2d and 4th Wednesdays, Labor Temple, Sixteenth and Capp.  
Brewery Workmen No. 7—Meet 2d and 4th Thursdays at headquarters, 177 Capp.  
Bricklayers No. 7—Meet Tuesdays, Building Trades Temple.  
Bridge and Structural Iron Workers No. 31—Meet Mondays, 224 Guerrero.  
Broom Makers—Meet 3d Tuesday.  
Butchers No. 115—Meet Wednesday, Labor Temple, Sixteenth and Capp.  
Butchers No. 508 (Slaughterhousemen)—Meet every Tuesday, Laurel Hall, Seventh and R. R. Avenue.  
Carpenters No. 22—Meet Fridays, Building Trades Temple.  
Carpenters No. 804—Meet Mondays, Carpenters' Hall, 112 Valencia.  
Carpenters No. 483—Meet Mondays, 112 Valencia.  
Carpenters No. 1082—Meet Tuesdays, 112 Valencia.  
Carpenters No. 1640—Meet Thursdays, Building Trades Temple.  
Car Repairers and Trackmen No. 687—Meet 2d and 4th Tuesdays, Labor Temple.  
Casting Cleaners—Meet 1st and 3d Fridays, Labor Temple.  
Cemetery Employees—Meet 1st and 3d Saturdays, Labor Temple, Sixteenth and Capp.  
Cement Workers No. 1—Meet Wednesdays, Building Trades Temple.  
Chauffeurs No. 265, I. B. of T.—Meet 1st and 3d Thursdays in evening, 2d and 4th Thursdays in afternoon, at 215 Willow Avenue. S. T. Dixon, Business Agent.  
Cigar Makers—Meet 1st and 3d Thursdays, Labor Temple, Sixteenth and Capp.  
Cloth, Hat and Cap Makers No. 9—Meet 1st and 3d Tuesdays, 1245 Market.  
Composition Roofers No. 25—Meet 1st and 3d Mondays, Building Trades Temple.  
Cooks' Helpers—Meet 2d and 4th Wednesdays at headquarters, 338 Kearny.  
Cooks No. 44—Meet 2d and 4th Thursday nights; headquarters, 828 Mission.  
Coopers No. 65—Meet 2d and 4th Tuesdays, Labor Temple, Sixteenth and Capp.  
Electrical Workers No. 6—Meet Wednesdays, Building Trades Temple.  
Electrical Workers No. 92—Meet Wednesdays, 112 Valencia.  
Electrical Workers No. 151—Thursdays, 112 Valencia.  
Electrical Workers No. 537—Wednesdays, 146 Stuart.  
Elevator Operators and Starters No. 495—Meet 3d Monday, Eureka Hall, Building Trades Temple.  
Elevator Constructors No. 2—Meet 1st and 3d Fridays, Building Trades Temple.  
Federation of Federal Civil Service Employees—Meet 1st Tuesday, Pacific Building; headquarters 742 Pacific Building.  
Foundry Employees—Meet Fridays, 59 Clay.  
Furniture Handlers No. 1—Meet 2d and 4th Fridays, Building Trades Temple.  
Garment Cutters—Meet 2d and 4th Thursdays, Labor Temple, Sixteenth and Capp.  
Garment Workers No. 131—Meet 1st and 3d Thursdays, Labor Temple, Sixteenth and Capp.  
Gas Appliance and Stove Fitters—Meet 2d and 4th Fridays, Labor Temple, Sixteenth and Capp. J. Hammerschlag, Secretary.  
Gas and Electric Fixture Hangers No. 404—Meet 2d and 4th Mondays, Building Trades Temple.  
Gas Workers—Meet 2d and 4th Tuesdays, Labor Temple, Sixteenth and Capp.  
Glass Bottle Blowers—Meet 2d and 4th Saturdays, Labor Temple, Sixteenth and Capp.  
Glove Workers—Meet 3d Friday, Labor Temple, Sixteenth and Capp.  
Glass Packers, Branch No. 45—Meet 1st and 3d Saturdays, Labor Temple.

Granite Cutters—Meet 2d and 4th Tuesdays, Building Trades Temple.  
Grocery Clerks—Meet 1st Thursdays; headquarters, Labor Temple, Sixteenth and Capp; hours, 10 to 11 a. m.  
Hatters' Union—J. Grace, Secretary; 1114 Mission.  
Hoisting Engineers No. 59—Meet Mondays, Building Trades Temple.  
Horsehoers—Meet 1st and 3d Thursdays, Labor Temple, Sixteenth and Capp.  
Housemiths and Iron Workers No. 78—Meet Wednesdays, Building Trades Temple.  
House Movers—Meet 2d and 4th Wednesdays, Building Trades Temple.  
Ice Wagon Drivers—Meet 2d and 4th Mondays, Labor Temple, Sixteenth and Capp.  
Iron, Tin and Steel Workers No. 5—Meet 1st and 3d Saturdays, Metropolitan Hall, South San Francisco.  
Janitors—Meet 1st Thursdays, 8 p. m., Labor Temple, Sixteenth and Capp.  
Ladies' Garment Workers No. 8—Meet Mondays, Hamilton Hall, 1545 Steiner.  
Laundry Wagon Drivers—Meet 2d and 4th Wednesdays, Labor Temple, Sixteenth and Capp.  
Letter Carriers—Meet first Saturday, Los Angeles Hall, Native Sons Building.  
Machinists' Auxiliary, Golden West Lodge No. 1—Meets 1st and 3d Tuesdays, Labor Temple, Sixteenth and Capp.  
Machinists No. 68—Meet Wednesdays; headquarters, Labor Temple, Sixteenth and Capp.  
Mallers—Meet 4th Monday, Labor Temple, Sixteenth and Capp.  
Mantel, Grate and Tile Setters—Meet 1st and 3d Fridays, Building Trades Temple.  
Marble Workers No. 44—Meet 1st and 3d Tuesdays, Building Trades Temple.  
Marble Cutters No. 38—Meet 2d and 4th Mondays, Building Trades Temple.  
Marine Firemen, Oilers and Water Tenders—Meet Tuesdays, 58 Commercial.  
Marine Gasoline Engineers No. 471—Meet 1st and 3d Thursdays.  
Metal Polishers—Meet 1st and 3d Mondays, Labor Temple, Sixteenth and Capp.  
Milk Wagon Drivers—Meet Wednesdays, Labor Temple, Sixteenth and Capp.  
Millmen No. 422—Meet Tuesdays, Building Trades Temple.  
Millwrights No. 766—Meet 1st and 3d Fridays, Building Trades Temple.  
Molders' Auxiliary—Meets 1st and 3d Fridays, Labor Temple, Sixteenth and Capp.  
Molders No. 164—Meet Tuesdays, Labor Temple, Sixteenth and Capp.  
Headquarters, Labor Temple, Sixteenth and Capp.  
Mold Makers No. 66—Meet 1st Thursday, Roesch Building.  
Moving Picture Operators, Local No. 162—Meet 2d and 4th Thursdays, 10 a. m., at headquarters, Musicians' Hall, 68 Haight.  
Musicians—Headquarters, 68 Haight.  
Office Employees—Meet 2d and 4th Wednesdays, Labor Temple, Sixteenth and Capp.  
Painters No. 19—Meet Mondays, Building Trades Temple.  
Pattern Makers—Meet 2d and 4th Friday nights at headquarters, Labor Temple, Sixteenth and Capp.  
Pavers No. 18—Meet 1st Monday, Labor Temple, Sixteenth and Capp.  
Photo Engravers No. 2—Meet 1st Sundays at 12 M., in Labor Temple, Sixteenth and Capp.  
Pile Drivers, Bridge and Structural Iron Workers—Meet Thursdays; headquarters, 457 Bryant.  
Plasterers No. 66—Meet Mondays, Building Trades Temple.  
Plumbers No. 442—Meet Fridays, Building Trades Temple.  
Postoffice Clerks—Meet 4th Thursdays, Knights of Columbus Hall.  
Press Feeders and Assistants—Meet 2d Thursday, Labor Temple; headquarters, 628 Montgomery, Room 229.  
Printing Pressmen No. 24—Meet 2d Mondays, Labor Temple, Sixteenth and Capp.  
Rammermen—Meet 2d Monday, Labor Temple, Sixteenth and Capp.  
Retail Clerks No. 432—Meet 2d and 4th Wednesday, 8 p. m., Retail Clerks' Club, 32 Turk.  
Retail Delivery Drivers—Meet at headquarters, 2d and 4th Thursdays, Labor Temple, Sixteenth and Capp.  
Retail Shoe Clerks No. 410—Meet Tuesdays, 8 p. m., Retail Clerks' Club, 32 Turk.  
Riggers and Stevedores—Meet Mondays, 74 Folsom.  
Sailors' Union of the Pacific—Meet Mondays, Maritime Hall Building, 59 Clay.  
Sail Makers—Meet at Labor Temple, Sixteenth and Capp.  
Sheet Metal Workers No. 95—Meet 2d Thursdays, 224 Guerrero.  
Sheet Metal Workers No. 104—Meet Fridays, 224 Guerrero.  
Shipyard Laborers—Meet Fridays, Labor Temple.  
Sign and Pictorial Painters No. 510—Meet Fridays, Building Trades Temple.  
Stable and Garage Employees—Meet 2d and 4th Thursdays, Labor Temple, Sixteenth and Capp.  
Stage Employees—68 Haight.  
Stationary Firemen—Meet Tuesdays, Labor Temple, Sixteenth and Capp.  
Steam Engineers No. 64—Meet Tuesdays, Building Trades Temple.  
Steam Fitters and Helpers No. 590—Meet 1st and 3d Wednesdays, Labor Temple, Sixteenth and Capp.  
Steam Fitters No. 509—Meet Tuesday evenings, 224 Guerrero.  
Steam Laundry Workers—Meet 1st and 3d Mondays, Labor Temple, Sixteenth and Capp; headquarters, Labor Temple.  
Steam Shovelmen Dist. No. 4—Meet Wednesdays, 215 Hewes Building.  
Stereotypers and Electrotypers—Meet 2d Sunday, Labor Temple, Sixteenth and Capp.  
Street Railway Employees, Div. 518—Meet 2d and 4th Thursdays, Labor Temple.  
Sugar Workers—Meet 2d and 4th Tuesdays, Labor Temple, Sixteenth and Capp.  
Switchmen's Union No. 197—Meets 1st and 3d Sundays, 2876 Twenty-fourth.  
Tailors (Journeyman) No. 2—Meet 1st and 3d Tuesdays, Labor Temple, Sixteenth and Capp.  
Tailors No. 80—Meet 2d and 4th Mondays, 240 Golden Gate Avenue.  
Teamsters—Meet Thursdays; headquarters, 535 Bryant.  
Teamsters No. 216—Meet Saturdays, Building Trades Temple.  
Theatrical Employees—Meet 1st and 3d Tuesdays, 11 a. m., 68 Haight.  
Tobacco Workers—Meet 3d Fridays, Building Trades Temple. Miss M. Kerrigan, Secretary, 290 Fremont.  
Typographical No. 21—Meets last Sunday, Labor Temple, Sixteenth and Capp; headquarters, Room 701 Underwood Bldg., 525 Market.  
Undertakers—Meet on call, 3567 Seventeenth.  
United Glass Workers—Meet Wednesdays, Building Trades Temple.  
United Laborers of S. F.—Meet Tuesdays, Building Trades Temple.  
Upholsterers—Meet 2d and 4th Thursdays, Labor Temple.  
United Trunk, Bag and Suitcase Workers—Tiv. Hall, Albion Ave.  
Upholsterers—Meet Tuesdays, Labor Temple, Sixteenth and Capp.  
Walters No. 30—Meet 1st Wednesday, 8:30 p. m.; other Wednesdays 2:30 p. m., at headquarters, 828 Mission.  
Waitresses No. 48—Meet Wednesdays, 1095 Market.  
Warehouse and Cereal Workers—Meet Tuesdays, 457 Bryant.  
Watchmen No. 15,689—Meet 1st and 3d Fridays, 3 p. m., Labor Temple. O. S. Curry, secretary; 1437 Polk.  
Water Workers—Labor Temple.  
Web Pressmen—Meet 4th Monday, Labor Temple, Sixteenth and Capp.  
Ladies' Auxiliary to Label Section—Meets 2d and 4th Mondays, Labor Temple, Sixteenth and Capp.  
Anti-Jap Laundry League—515-14 Angle Bldg., Sixteenth and Mission.

in the escapement on any model. The hinges are attached in a few minutes to any magazine.

Members of San Francisco Typographical Union may well be proud of the response made to the second war fund drive of the Red Cross. While exact figures are not available from all chapels, those shown by the "Chronicle" office are quite complete and show that the patriotic spirit of Americanism in that chapel is 100 per cent. During the last seven weeks they have contributed \$50 per week to the purchase of war thrift stamps, purchased \$5750 worth of Liberty bonds of the third loan and every man in the chapel contributed the amount of one day's pay to the Red Cross fund. This remarkable showing surely puts the "Chronicle" chapel in Class A.

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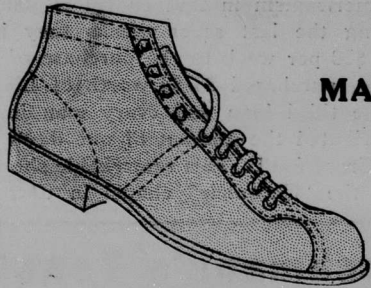
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## RANDALL AMENDMENT OPPOSED.

Upon motion of Delegate A. J. Rodgers, the San Francisco Labor Council directed Secretary John A. O'Connell to wire to Senators Johnson and Phelan a protest against the passage of the Randall amendment to the food survey bill providing for a bone-dry nation during the war, which passed the House. The wording of the amendment is a direct reflection on the President and seeks to force him to do something that Congress itself has not done. It has aroused intense opposition among senators and will serve to defeat Randall's purpose. Even Senator Sheppard of Texas, the most rabid of prohibitionists and author of the national prohibition amendment, declared his opposition to the Randall amendment. Food Administrator Hoover also has declared against the measure which is now pending in the Senate Committee on Agriculture.

## SACRIFICE THEIR VACATIONS.

Men and women of the State printing office at Sacramento are going to sacrifice their vacations this year to do their bit for Uncle Sam. State Printer Telfer recently sent out letters to the employees, suggesting that instead of spending their summer vacations at the seaside or in the mountains they offer their services in the field, orchard, packing house or cannery to increase production. The answers were almost unanimous in favor of calling off the vacations.

## LOLA MOORE IS MOURNED.

Lola Moore, a member of Garment Workers' Union for the last sixteen years, died last week and was buried in Cypress Lawn Cemetery. A delegation of the union attended the funeral. She was afflicted with paralysis of the lower limbs since childhood, and patiently went through life supporting herself by her own work. She is sincerely mourned by her fellow workers who esteemed her for her character and kind demeanor.

## FIRE IN BRUNT'S PLANT.

One woman employee was burned to death and another painfully scorched and a score more slightly injured shortly before noon last Saturday when a fire, caused by the explosion of an alcohol lamp among a quantity of celluloid, partially destroyed the establishment of the Walter N. Brunt Company, 880 Mission street. The fire destroyed the finished and unfinished materials for a rush order of 60,000 Red Cross buttons to be distributed among the school children. The "Labor Clarion" is printed at this plant, but suffered no loss as the weekly edition had already been distributed when the fire broke out.

## CARMEN'S WAGE RAISE INDORSED.

The San Francisco Labor Council last meeting indorsed the demand of Municipal Railway platform men from \$3.50 to \$4.00 per day to which the men both by reason of the increased cost of living and earnings of the system are entitled. The demands of the car repairers and trackmen for an increase of \$1 per day, standardizing the pay of these men at \$5.00 and \$4.50 respectively, was also approved. The apparent difference in increase is explained by the lack of opportunity for the majority of the latter employees to put in full time, a portion of the men also being skilled workers entitled to prevailing wages in similar trades.

## BREAD DISTRIBUTORS ORGANIZED.

Bakery Wagon Drivers, Local 484, initiated twenty-two loaders and packers into their union last meeting. This addition to the membership makes the distribution system of bread in this city 100 per cent organized.

## UNIONISTS REINSTATED.

At Terre Haute, Ind., employees of the Stahl-Urban Company, who were locked out because of their membership in the United Garment Workers, have been reinstated through the efforts of a Federal conciliator.

## PIECE WORK LOWERS RATE.

At the convention of the National Association of Manufacturers the chairman of the industrial education committee suggested to these business men that they, and not trade unionism, are responsible for the limitation of output because employers set a rate for piece work and then cut prices when wages are high. As a result the workers "stall" or "slack."

"Our wage earners," says the report, "are as wise as their employers in these matters. So much of this stalling is due to the workers' knowledge that if they produce more their rates will be cut, that we wonder if the evil would not be substantially cured if employers would make rates with extreme intelligence, as a few now do, and never cut a rate, unless there is a change in the process."

The above report is an acknowledgment that employers have not been sincere when they declare that labor refuses to work under top speed when piece work rates prevail.

## DONATIONS TO TOBACCO FUND.

Contributions to the Union Label Tobacco Fund for Soldiers and Sailors, received up to May 28, are as follows: Previously reported, \$60; garment workers, \$5; trunk, bag and suitcase makers, \$2.50; chauffeurs, \$5; capmakers, \$5; laundry workers, \$10; pattern makers, \$10; molders, \$25; cooks, \$5; retail shoe clerks, \$5; elevator operators, \$5; postoffice clerks, \$10; blacksmiths and helpers, \$15; barbers, \$5; retail delivery drivers, \$5; typographical, \$20. Total, \$192.50. The money is forwarded to the American Federation of Labor which is to handle the purchase and distribution of the tobacco.

## DEATHS.

The following members of San Francisco unions have died during the past week: Harry D. Lemmon of the letter carriers, Eugene McGillicuddy of the carpenters, Harry Harrington of the marine firemen, Frederick H. Holmes of the steamfitters, Frank Carries and Michael J. McKnight of the bartenders, Lola J. Moore of the garment workers, Samuel Rothery of the blacksmiths and helpers, William Joyce of the riggers and stevedores, Frank Kraus of the sheet metal workers.

The child who demands the union label wields more influence than the man or woman who strikes. The strikers' place may be filled, but there is no substitute for the union label.

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